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Agricultural.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

A Visit to the Stock Farm of Hiram Walker & Sons, at Walkerville—Flowing by Steam—Recently Imported Stock.

While Mr. Hiram Walker, head of the firm of Hiram Walker & Sons, was in England the past season, he selected and sent over to his farm at Walkerville a steam plow and its accessories. It arrived recently, and learning that it was to be at work on Friday last on the stock farm, in company with Mr. W. S. Penfield, the well-known dealer in agricultural implements and machinery, we started for the scene of operations. The field in which it was at work contained about 45 acres, in an excellent state of cultivation, the soil being rich and mellow, and the land free from stones or stumps. A portable engine stood on each side of the field, and the plow, or rather plows, for there were four arranged the same as ordinary gang plows, were drawn by a wire cable from one side of the field to the other. The engines were powerful ones, heavily made, but easily managed, and were changed readily as the plowing progressed. The plow was a large frame divided into two parts, shaped something like the hand trucks used around railroad depots for trucking baggage. To each end of these frames are bolted four plows, pointing towards each other. When one set of these plows is at work the other set is in the air. Arriving at the end of the furrow, the frame is cantled so that the set heretofore in the air is lowered to the ground, which raises the others, and the machine travels back over the field. The soil was somewhat wet, but the machine moved quite rapidly. The average depth of the furrows was about five inches; but Mr. Swann, the manager of the farm, said the usual depth plowed was eight inches. The work was fairly well done; not however, equal to that of a hand or sulky plow. It must be remembered, however, that it had just been started, and would probably do better when its proper management was fully understood. Mr. Swann put its average day's work on such soil as this farm at from 15 to 18 acres. To run it five men are required, namely, two engineers, two men to follow the plow, and a man to keep the engine supplied with water and fuel. It looked as if, in such land as it was working in, six plows could have been used as easily as four, and thus add 50 per cent to its capacity. On large fields, entirely free from stones, stumps, and other impediments, it will probably pay well; but on farms where small fields are preferred, such as is always the case where mixed husbandry prevails, such machinery would be useless. In the large wheat fields of the northwest the system would have a chance to succeed, and were it introduced would probably become quite general. Mr. Walker says in England it is proving a success among large farmers, saving from one-half to two-thirds the expense of hand-plowing. To his extensive marsh farm, which he has recently been draining and getting into cultivation, this system will prove well adapted.

Leaving this field we walked over to the stock barns to see some imported stock which has recently arrived from quarantine. Among these were fourteen young cows and heifers of the Polled Angus breed. They were all in the stable, the day being cold and bleak, and we had a chance to handle them. Their black color and hornless heads do not present one in their favor, and the farmer accustomed to the Shorthorn, Hereford or Holstein would hardly feel satisfied with them unless their superiority could be plainly shown. They resemble the Galway cow closely that it requires an expert to distinguish between them, and we think he would frequently find it difficult. They are finer boned, are generally smoother and cleaner limbed than the Galloway, the result of more care in breeding and feeding. They

are smaller in size than the Short horn, Hereford or Holstein, but resemble the first named in the shape of the hindquarters, being very square built and well filled out. In rib, back and loin they are very good, and back of the shoulder they equal anything we have ever seen. Their shoulder points are well covered, and their breadth between the fore legs is remarkable. We should class them as very excellent beef-makers, but poor dairy cattle. In size they are not as large as is generally required by farmers in this State, but as they are very low on the leg they will probably show up well on the scales. There are a number of bulls yet in quarantine, 16, if we remember correctly, but none have yet arrived.

Next we looked at two fine Shorthorn heifers, which came over at the same time, and a yearling bull. The bull was very long bodied, low on the leg, and with a head showing a strong preponderance of Booth blood. We did not learn how any of these were bred; but the heifers we consider remarkably good ones.

Then we had a look at some Jerseys, two cows and a bull. The latter is a fine animal, solid color, well marked, fine head and horn, and showing good breeding. The cows we did not fancy so much, their colors not being such as would suit our breeders. They are said to be well bred and good dairy animals.

The dairy herd of Shorthorns were then looked over, and they were in fine shape. One large red cow Mr. Swann pointed out that had been testing for milk. She gave an average of 63 lbs. of milk per day—33 in the morning and 31 in the evening, on regular feed. A number of these were pointed out that were deep milkers, and appearance certainly indicated it. One cow had two calves sucking her, and she was giving all they wanted and keeping in good condition herself. Mr. Swann says he is more than ever in favor of the Shorthorn for the dairy as he gets a chance to compare them with other breeds. He had about a dozen nice heifer calves in the barn from these cows.

The horse stock was also looked over, the stallions all being in winter quarters and looking rugged and vigorous. The three Percherons, Romulus, Marquis and Victor Hugo, were loose in box stalls with a paddock in the rear of each. The effects of the recent fire, in which a number of fat cattle perished, were to be seen in the village, and Mr. Walker is pushing forward the erection of his brick stables as fast as possible, to take the place of those destroyed. Ten large ones are about completed, capable of holding 2,000 head, and they are being filled as fast as finished. It is intended to build twelve in all, giving a capacity of 2,400 head.

RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM.

Being desirous of visiting the largest breeding establishment of the kind in the State of Michigan, and Mr. Levi Arnold, its proprietor, being aware of the fact, he kindly met us at the depot in the village of Plainfield, Allegan Co., and drove us over a large expanse of country for one and a half miles to his house. The drive was a pleasant one, the road being well gravelled, the farms passed under good cultivation, and the houses and buildings in first-class order. On reaching the farm we were introduced to Mrs. Arnold, and the hospitalities of her elegant home were extended to us during our stay.

Previous to looking over the stock we made a few repertorial inquiries, and found that Mr. Arnold was born on this farm; that his father settled upon it about 1833, when all the surroundings were wild and uncultured. As we look around to-day we can see what civilization and its attendant—industry and economy—have done here. The farm of 540 acres is of sandy and lightish gravelly soil, of that class known as oak openings, almost entirely level with the exception of one slight elevation running across the entire farm, and making a splendid place for the buildings that are now upon it. The house, which was remodeled last year at an expense of \$3,500, is a large two-story frame, is very complete in plan, and finished and furnished on a scale commensurate with the farm and its surroundings. The new barn and carriage house, erected this year at a cost of \$2,200, 40x50 feet with 24 feet posts, is one of the best we have seen. It bears on its front elevation the legend "Riverside Stock Farm," thus advertising to every passer-by its name and the business of its owner.

We find the farm to be very productive, yielding in one field pointed out to us 87 bu. per acre of oats, and largely of corn; but this being an off year the crop of corn is, comparatively nothing, compelling its owner to buy at least 8,000 bushels of it to feed the

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that we find in pen, yard and field. This is the stock we came to see, and we find it in profusion. Our first point of observation is the piggery, which is one and a half stories high, 34x80 feet of frame, well built, with an alley running full length through the centre, and the pens arranged on each side, which are simply used as feeding places. They are cleaned every day, and have an outer yard from each with grouted pavement. These are also cleaned thoroughly every week. We

notice none of the stock is housed in the pens or yards referred to, but have pens outside in other places for the different families. We find that Mr. A. started the breeding of this stock as a special business in 1869, by the purchase of Old Drake from E. B. Bissell of Richland, Mich., and Lady Pratt of F. B. Pratt of Elkhart, Ind. Next was added the Old Eager Sow and Long John; in 1874 Richard Jones from C. W. Jones; in 1875 and '76 Lady Anderson, Beecher 2d, Handsome, Commodore and Lady Bissell, adding in 1877 Old Success, Buckeye Billy, and Queen of Butler 2d, Maid of Oxford 1926, Young Bess, 2486, and Lady Hungerford, the premium sow at the Michigan State Fair. In 1880 he purchased Arnold's Tom Corwin, sired by Tom Corwin 2d 2037, dam Mary World Beater 1650, of C. W. Jones; Arnold's Sambo, by Sambo 1195; dam Gem 3d 1580; Gem of Riverside, sired by U. S. 1195, Bloom 2d by Sambo 1137; Little Keever 5th by Beauty's Butler 677. Of E. & J. Klever, Enoch Arden; in 1879 Riverside Chief 1125, which, with King of Riverside 1017, proved most excellent stock getters, and added largely to the importance of this herd. Black Tom 2369, a hog of wonderful reputation as a sire, unfortunately died this year, but not till he had made a record all over the State by his get. At the head of the herd we find Reckless 4215 by Black Hawk 1317, dam Abby Dell 2502, of large size, fine head and ear, strong short legs and deep flanks.

Darkness 3597 by Commander 3529, dam Isabella 1206, is straight backed, has an elegant head and ears, and is very symmetrical in proportions. Black Hopeful 3579, by Hopeful 3578, dam Pride of Michigan 4th 6543, has a good head and ears, long body and broad level back. Countersign 3569, by Black Tom 2369, dam Lottie 3586, with heavy quarters, is a splendid show hog. Errand Boy by Black Tom 2369, and Hand some 2d 1873 for dam, has a fine head, broad, level back with deep flanks. Among the 34 brood sows we saw such noted ones as Black Viola 4642, Pride of Michigan 4th 6543, Queen of the Nation 6640, Gem of Riverside 3128, Juno Temple 3393, who gave her first year two litters of 16 pigs (she retaining the best two and selling the 14 for \$600), Lottie 3396, Maid of Riverside 5th 3658, Pride of Michigan 2d 4030, Riverside Beauty 4196, and Oxford Bell 2110. We could go on and give the names of a number of others, but our space is too limited to give descriptions separately of all that deserved it. We will only add, therefore, that this herd has been bred from the best strains of blood, and with the best results. We see here small heads, thin, drooping ears, short, full arched necks, broad, deep shoulders and sides, wide, straight bellies, flanks that are well down, well sprung ribs, even in color, dark with white points and few spots. In those of a younger age and growth we notice models of beauty and form that will be of value as breeders when placed at the head of herds. Mr. A. has kept his strains of blood pure, and has spared no expense in so doing, as he has visited the homes of this stock in Ohio and purchased regardless of price when he found what he desired.

Not content with the breeding and improvement of the Poland China, he has also done something in American Merino sheep, having some 33 registered ewes and 11 rams, all of well known stock, and he lately sold to Mr. Doane the three year old ram Bismark that sheared 34 10-16 lbs. of wool of 374 days growth. He has also a good herd of those little parlor beauties, the Jerseys, which is headed by the fine three year old bull Duke of Tanglewood 6938, sired by Gylbin 2600, dam Nikippe 7317. We also saw the Young Earl of Riverside 8490 sired by the Duke of Newton 6918, dam Etta Dew Drop 15166. Among the females are Nova, Atlanta, Etta Dew Drop 15166, sir Novum of Newton 3177, dam Dimple Dew Drop 13162, in calf by Duke of Tanglewood; also Hettie Dew Drop, Bessie Brenda, Drina W., Fairy of Riverside, Mistleton, Brenda of Riverside and Gold Spray, all registered, and Golden Horns, Bright Eyes, Amber Horns, Fashion, Cleopatra Althea 560, and Modjeska, etc. These animals in this herd are solid in color, fine in make up, and among them we see some that are strikingly good.

As we look around over this farm and its stock we are satisfied Mr. A. is on the road to prosperity, and he tells us that much of it is attributable to his judicious advertising; his largest sales he places to the credit of the MICHIGAN FARMER, in which he has advertised for many years, and from which he has derived his largest returns. Two full days were spent at this place looking over the stock and surroundings, visiting and strolling along the bank of the Kalamazoo River, by which this farm is bordered.

Our visit to this place gave us a new idea of the importance the stock interest is assuming in this State, and much of this is owing to such men as Mr. Arnold, and the energy and judgment they have brought into the business of stock breeding. With very pleasant recollections of Riverside, and its host and hostess, we took our departure for Detroit, much pleased with our visit.

Rowe.

PENCIL SKETCHES BY THE WAY.

Whirring and whizzing along at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour, over the L. S. & M. S. R. R. on our way to Kalamazoo, we yet have plenty of opportunity to see the varying scenery as we rapidly pass forest, field, village and city, with plenty of time to think of the vastness and glory of this bright land, with its diversified climate, its fragrant spring, mild heat of summer, glorious and luscious autumn with its ripened fruits, and the healthy bracing air of our Michigan winters. Our rivers of waters that chill at the pole and warm at the equator, our lakes that swell into oceans; mountains that form a girdle around a continent, peaks of grand and startling sublimity, prairies of untold breadth, destined to yield their fruits of grain in the future to millions in the old world, all invite us to contemplation and study. But the "big village" is reached and we are met by Mr. Orrin Snow, and with him ride over a pleasing country for five miles to Oak Lawn Park farm, which is very richly named. The residence is located upon a hill slightly sloping to different points of the compass, with plenty of oak trees that shade the lawn, and protected by a park of the same from the fierce western blasts. The house is a large frame building of modern construction and design. The farm comprises 608 acres, with 500 improved, is rather rolling, very productive, but diversified, being well adapted to both wheat and stock raising. The barns are large but rather old in style; the carriage house 30x40, and the horse barn 30x40, in rear, both erected the last year, are all that can be desired. The latter has a basement full size beneath for the storage of manure, thus not losing any of it by exposure to rain, storms, etc. This farm has been the home of Mr. Orrin Snow for a great many years, and he has placed it under thorough cultivation. He kept nothing however, but graded sheep and cattle. Some four years ago his son Milo became infected with a desire for thoroughbred cattle, he and his father, through the name of O. Snow & Son, made their first purchase, the Shorthorn cow Miss Argyle 4th, from her breeders Wm. Curtis & Son. She was sired by J. E. B. Stuart 6900, dam Miss Argyle, by Duke of Argyle 5539, tracing to imp. Young Mary by Jupiter 2170. She is a young mare and a large red cow that has topped the beam at over 1,700 lbs. Although now past her prime, being nearly eleven years old, she is still a first-class cow in every respect, and no easier keeper ever stepped on a farm. She has proved herself an excellent breeder, one of her sons having stood at the head of a fine herd in the western part of the State, and her two-year-old daughter, now on the farm, is a fine heifer with a back equal to that of her dam, and remarkably full in the crops. At the same time they also purchased Lucy 21st by Gloster 1960, dam Lucy 16th by Duke of Wicken 14130. Duke of Gloster was by Louan's Duke of Geneva 14798. Duke of Wicken was by Cherry Duke (25753). Lucy 21st is a White Rose, and a large strong cow, but has done little in the way of increasing the herd, having bred a bull calf every year. Miss Argyle 4th had a bull calf by her side at time of purchase, Prince of Otterburning by Gold Dust 29692, a good looking animal, and was sold to Wm. Hines of Oshtemo. In June, 1880, they purchased the red and white bull Airside of Huron 42708. He was bred by J. P. Sanborn of Port Huron, and calved in Nov., 1878; was got by 23d Duke of Airside (18938) dam Victoria Duchess by 17th Duke of Airside (6629), by the Royal Oxford (18774) out of 4th Duchess of Airside (18774) dam Duke of Oxford (2863). In tracing pedigree of Airside of Huron, we find it runs back to some of the best stock on record, and he has proved himself to be a very valuable sire. In September, 1882, they purchased from Curtis & Sons, her breeders, the red cow Mary 2d. She was calved in February, 1879. Her sire was Gold Dust 29692, dam Mary by Rattler 8600, who was bred by Henry Clay of Kentucky; her 6th dam was Miss Bell by Daniel Boone (11330), bred by Dillard & Ferguson of England. Gold Dust was by imp. Duke of Wicken 14130, out of Rosa-bella by Velocipedo 9250, by 2d Duke of Geneva (23753). She belongs to the family of Golden Pippins; has two very fine heifers, one by Lord Barrington Hill-hurst and the other by Airside of Huron, that are very fine, blocky animals, with neat small heads, and come from an excellent milking family. Gentle Annie 17th, by Curtis & Sons, was purchased at the same time; she was calved in April, 1879, got by Gold Dust 29692 out of Gentle Annie 11th by Duke of Wicken 14130, by Cherry Duke (23753) out of Rose of Wicken 2d Duke of Geneva (21591). She is a "Phyllis," proving a good breeder, her heifer calf taking first at the State Fair this year. In June, 1882, Beck Taylor 14th was added to the herd. She was bred by Thomas & Smith of Kentucky, of the noted young Mary tribe, and was got by 2d Cambridge Rose Duke 4842, out of Beck Taylor 2d by Thorne Dale Duke 4458, tracing to very highly bred stock.

Prize Rose 9th was added this fall. She

was bred by E. L. Smith of Kalamazoo, and purchased of E. O. Humphrey, same place; was calved March, 1878, is a big nice roan, and a grand good milker; has a soft mellow hide and a coat of hair that is seldom equalled. She was got by Baron Australica 9th 22045, dam Prairie Rose 5th by 8th Earl of Lakeview 14168; second dam Prairie 2d by Duke of Eckford 7920; 3d Baron Australica 9th by Duke of Bates 3d 11332, he by 4th Duke of Geneva 7931, out of Lady Bates by Duke of Airside—Millbrook by 6th Duke of Thorndale 4752, out of Lady Susan by Hotspur 3040. The two-year-old roan, Prairie Rose 10th, was bred by E. O. Humphrey, and had Prairie Rose 9th for dam, with Baron Australica 9th 22045 for sire. We find in looking over the produce of this stock that Argyle 4th has produced the red cow Duchess of Argyle by Hampton Lad 23888; the 2d Duchess of Argyle by Airside of Huron and the Duke of Argyle by Airside of Huron, which has been sold to A. C. Burnham of Allegan. The first Duchess of Argyle a bull calf sold to J. H. Ransom of Alamo, Mich. Lucy 21st has given Gloster Prince, a red and white bull by Prince of Otterburning 36602, and sold to C. E. Morrison of Pavilion; the Duke of Oaklawn by Airside of Huron, and a bull calf by her side by same sire.

Gentle Annie 17th has given Barrington Phyllis by Lord Barrington Hill-hurst; and Gentle Annie 18th, by Airside of Huron, and out of Mary 3d, a red heifer Mary Barrington by Lord Barrington Hill-hurst, and Mary Barrington 2d by Airside of Huron.

These cattle are all from well known families, and show merit individually as well as high breeding. At the late State Fair they carried off second on bull and fourth on his get, and first on heifer calf; at Grand Rapids, with strong competition, four premiums; at Plainfield Union Fair no less than eight premiums, and at Schoolcraft every premium in the classes shown in, a worthy record for the owners of a young herd. The junior partner is a young man who is thoroughly in love with his herd, takes good care of them and must soon rank among the best breeders in the State.

On this farm are 25 head of high grade cattle, 275 graded sheep, two registered bucks that are passable.

Nearly opposite this farm is that of J. M. Blakeslee, who has 160 acres. There we find a pleasant home, lots of plants in the parlors, some high grade cattle sired by O. Snow & Son's bulls, a five year old half bred Percheron stallion sired by Duke of Perche. He weighs about 1,400 lbs., is clean built and compact. There are also some other horse stock and a flock of graded sheep.

His neighbor on the west, Mr. Joseph Edmunds, has 120 acres of this same rolling land, and a good bunch of pigs, a cross of the Suffolk and Chester Whites, with some Poland China blood also bred in.

James Patterson has a splendid farm of 200 acres; is a variety farmer, has been a breeder of long wool sheep, and has usually fattened a large number of them, many weighing 300 lbs. He has been a successful farmer.

A Keyser has 200 acres of land, which is more level in appearance. Here we notice a new barn 38x60, and a horse barn 30x40 that add to the convenience of the owner and the comfort of his stock.

F. L. Drake lives upon and owns the 330 acre farm that his father settled upon in 1830, and lived upon till his death, this season at the advanced age of 97 years. This handsome farm is located upon a plain 230 feet above Kalamazoo, three miles distant and which can be plainly seen. It is properly table land, is of very rich, strong soil, and could not be bought from its owner at any price. He has a fine brick house 80 rods distant from the main road, with a row of thrifty maple trees on each side, making this short drive a handsome avenue; has large barns, a good lot of grade cattle and sheep, and prides himself upon this fine property and his love for it. He has raised and threshed from it this year 140 bushels of clover seed.

With Mr. Snow we visited many of the farmers in this locality, among them John N. Ransom, of Alamo, who has over 600 acres, one-half low and half upland, making a fine stock farm. He has a large and commodious frame residence, a splendid barn 32x50 feet, and an L for a corn house 18x40, with basement under both; a large granary 28x40 with hay scales on the drive floor, flanked on each side with grain bins full of wheat, and wool loft above where we see stored his clip of wool from his 500 high grade sheep. He has taken special pains in grading them, and uses the best registered bucks he can get. Their clip averaged this year over 9 lbs. His usual crop is 75 acres of wheat, 40 of corn and 25 of oats. He has a good bunch of Poland-Chinas and Suffolk pigs, a lot of grade cattle, a thoroughbred bull, and lately a young one from O. Snow & Son.

J. B. Sheppard, of Alamo, has been breeding thoroughbred Poland-Chinas for several years. His boar Doe 1497 is three years old, was bred by C. W. Jones, of Richland, and was one of U. S. No. 95 best pigs; is a fine show hog, good head

and ears, fine bone, medium size, straight limbs and back, but sloping slightly on the hips. His White Ear is two years old, bred also by C. W. Jones. Poppy, one year old, was sired by U. S. 3d, with White Ear for dam. We also saw two yearling sows out of Beauty, and sired by Doc, and a lot of young ones that are up to the standard. These last are for sale.

In company with Milo Snow we rode to "Prairie Home" stock farm, and are in introduced to S. B. Hammond, the owner of this handsome farm, and the pioneer breeder of registered fine woolled Merino sheep in this county. We find him so thoroughly versed in this kind of stock that we wish that the head of ye editorial staff, the chief himself, were in our place. But business overcoming our natural modesty, we secured a short history of this flock. It was established by a purchase of fifty breeding ewes of J. J. Brainard, of Attica, N. Y., in March, 1879, and they have been accepted for registry in the Michigan Merino Sheep Register. Twenty-nine of them were sired by Addison 100, a ram well and favorably known to every sheep breeder in the country. He was a sheep of great constitution and lived to the age of about 14 years. The ewes from which this flock were bred were owned by the Harlow Brothers of Darien, N. Y., and sired by Young Grimes, another well known and popular ram in his day, and which made for his owner nearly \$10,000. The grand-dams were bred by Geo. Campbell, of West Minister, Vermont. A number of ewes were sired by Dixie 92, the ram which sheared the three heaviest successive fleeces of any ram in his day, and also clipped the heaviest second fleece of any ram recorded at that time. The others were sired by Young Dixie and Prince Alexis, both rams of note and value. In February, 1881, thirty-six more ewes were added by purchase from Mr. Brainard, all of which were recorded in the New York Register, and all but four of which were sired by the ram Sensation, which was bred by A. E. Perkins, of Vermont, and sired by Stowell ram, and tracing directly through Col. Stowell's flock to Edwin Hammond's Sweepstakes. At the head of the fine flock of ewes that we find on this farm, is the ram Resolute 496, bred by Peter Martin, of Rush, N. Y., sired by Result 292, by Rhodrick Dhu, by Patrick Henry 173, by Kilpatrick 64, etc. The dam of this fine buck Resolute was E. L. Sage's 183, by Traveler 241, by All Right 192, by Nevada 191, etc. He is a well bred buck, a good stock getter, marking his lambs strongly after himself, and his legs, bellies and heads are well covered. Mr. Hammond's breeding seems to be with a well defined view of developing the greatest amount of constitutional vigor in his sheep, and the largest amount of scoured wool in their fleeces, thus producing the greatest amount of the two most desirable qualities in the sheep—wool and mutton. Mr. H. has never practiced summer housing, and is opposed to it on principle. Neither is he content with his present attainments, and has taken for his motto "onward and upward." We think it well for this branch of industry that such thoroughly practical, conscientious and reliable men are at the helm.

Not content with showing us his splendid flock of sheep, his well tilled acres of productive land, and ministering to the inner wants of your reporter, he must hook up his roadsters and give us a ride to Indian Fields farm, and introduce us to Geo. S. Pierson, one of the sheep breeders in this locality, and by the way one of his own apt pupils. This farm consists of 160 acres of level land, for from the house we can see every field and foot of land. It was called "Indian Fields," from its being under cultivation by the Indians for corn, and there are yet living plenty of those who saw squaws at work therein, while the big chiefs reclined at ease in bright sunshine. The nature timber was black walnut and maple. It produces large crops, this year 26 bushels of wheat and 70 of corn to the acre. The foundation of this flock of sheep was a purchase of 73 breeding ewes of J. J. Brainard, of Attica, N. Y., in company with S. B. Hammond, which were equally divided upon their arrival in Kalamazoo. The foundation of Mr. Brainard's flock was laid in 1871, by the purchase of the entire flock of Walter Cole, Batavia, N. Y., and consisted of choice selections at low prices from the flocks of Hammond, S. S. Rockwell, H. Mead and Victor Wright, and with few exceptions were sired by the famous rams Hammond's Sweepstakes, Green Mountain and Kearsage, and Rockwell's Eureka. Most of these at time of purchase were in lamb to Rockwell's Eureka, Little Wrinkley and Gold Drop. The ram McClellan, bred by E. Hammond and a full brother to Kearsage, was purchased to head the flock, although Mr. Pierson has used Live Oak, H. S. Brookins 44, Century, and Leather Stocking upon it. Century was purchased of Hon. Wm. Ball, of Hamburg, Mich., at the State Fair at Jackson, where he took second premium. Mr. Short's Diamond taking first. He was got by Centennial, has proved a very excellent stock sheep, and has been used two years. Leather Stocking is a yearling ram of great promise, and was bred upon this farm. His fleece is exceedingly dense and

of fair length, oil of a deep buff color, with covering good in every part, and holding its density unusually well. He is a ram of strong character, very heavily built, legs short, strong and set well apart, head broad and neck short and thick; is very heavily folded, particularly in front. He was sired by Brookins 44 by H. S. B. 33 (sire of Rip Van Winkle) dam G. S. Pierson 20, who took the sweepstakes premium at Plainfield Union Fair. The flock of 50 breeding ewes are large in size, in good flesh, though fed no grain, and at time of writing unhusked except from storms. Mr. P. feeds no grain to any of his flock during the summer months, even to the stock or yearling rams, believing that he can secure a larger growth from good pasture alone. His point in breeding is to increase size without sacrificing compactness of form, earliness of maturity or percentage of fleece, to increase the propensity to fatten, and to produce a larger fleece of medium length and the greatest attainable density. The starvation policy has no part in this system, neither has that of summer housing and feeding heavily of the richer grains. The principal grain ration is bran with a few oats, occasionally varied by a sprinkling of corn or oil meal. We think it well for the sheep interest of Kalamazoo county that such practical men as Mr. Pierson and Mr. Hammond are devoting their time, abilities and money to furthering it. Mr. P. informs us he will erect the coming season a model barn that will house 200 sheep. His yearling rams all found a ready sale early in the season.

ON THE WING.

Stock Notes.

THIRTY-TWO Hereford cows sold at public auction in England, not long since, at an average price of \$431, about the highest average yet realized.

Messrs. Marvin Flower & Sons, of Plainville, Barry Co., have purchased from Andrew Byers, of Battle Creek, the Clydesdale stallion Farmer's Fancy. He is a pure bred Clyde.

The total receipts of cattle at Chicago since Jan. 1 have been 1,718,507, against 1,456,685 for the corresponding time last year—an increase of \$26,222; of hogs, 4,962,704, against 4,922,724—a decrease of 30,020; and of sheep, 670,933, against 575,327—an increase of 95,606.

G. B. & C. S. SMITH have sold to E. O. Dewey, of Owosso, the Jersey heifer Pet Le Brocq, sire La Brocq's Prize 3350, dam Petrina, who is by Marquis, the sire of the great Signal, who stands at the head as sire of cows with a record of 14 pounds or over, three being over 23 pounds. This heifer is an exceedingly choice one.

Mr. A. S. Brooks, the veteran breeder of Shorthorns at Wixom, Oakland Co., reports the following sales from his herd: To Mr. Miller, Lapeer, the young bull Baron Gwynne of Oakland, red, calved Nov. 18, 1882, got by Oakland Rose of Sharon 44453, out of Modusa 3d by 23d Duke of Airside 10938, running to Nell Gwynne by Phenomenon (491) etc.

To Mr. E. H. Page, Detroit, the young Phyllis bull Director, red, calved May 2d, 1883, got by Oakland Rose of Sharon 44453, out of Red Bird 2d by 11th Duke of Hillsdale 3887, running to imported Young Phyllis (Vol. 3, E. H. B.) by Fairfax (1023), etc.

Two other young bulls, one a yearling, by Benedict 42881, out of 3d Belle Duchess of Fairholme by Duke of Dunmore 33245, and the other a calf by Oakland Rose of Sharon 44453, out of Oak-lane 11th by Corporal 7760, running to imp. Pomona by Bedford Jr. (1701), both reds, are yet on hand.

Mr. ARTHUR WOOD, of Saline, writes as follows under date of November 20th: "Not having seen anything in the FARMER from Southern Michigan lately, we would think the fine woolled sheep business all gone to pieces. But I suppose others are like myself, too busy to write. I will just say that my trade was never better; no good indeed that I have been obliged to make another trip to Vermont to recruit my stock. I returned last week with 106 head, 64 young ewes and the balance rams; lambs that are choice. Since my return I have sold C. R. Parsons of Saline, 18 ewes; also C. J. Knapp, North Adams, Mich., 10 ewes. My sales have been as follows since the State Fair. One ram, bred by L. S. Burwell, to A. B. & K. S. Weaver, Watrousville, Mich.; five to E. Holmes, Buchanan, Mich.; two ewes to Wm. Burrows, Buchanan, Mich.; 27 ewes to Isaac Shaw, Saline; seven ewes to L. Bassett, Saline; 17 ewes to C. R. Parsons; one ram, bred by L. S. Burwell, to M. A. Wood and W. C. Weeks, Napoleon; one ram, bred by E. Stickney, to L. E. C. Thorn, Ypsilanti; one ram to John Tate, Saline; one ram to G. A. Shaw, Saline; one ram to Wm. Kite, Saline; one ram to M. Gross, Saline; seven rams to W. E. Kennedy, Somerset; one ram to Josephus Bros., Saline. Besides I have bought and shipped to Kansas 900 head of good ewes, and am now buying 450 head more to ship soon. Our stock rams have gone through the season well."

Horse Matters.

SWEENEY.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

In your issue of November 20th is an editorial under above heading that criticizes a prescription of mine for Sweeney in the *Ohio Farmer*. The cause of Sweeney in this case was freely explained in the inquiry, and I was not advising blindly when I prescribed caustic balsam. You say there are various causes for atrophy of the shoulders, such as injury to foot or leg, or the shoulder itself, and that it is only the effect of a diseased condition of the limb. To this we would say, treat the effect, restore the parts to their normal condition and there will be no disease or lameness. That is what caustic balsam does in hundreds of cases, and what it will do when properly used. You say the muscles of the shoulder will naturally shrink from disease caused by disease or lameness. If a horse is kept in a stable for a length of time, prevented from exercising, are we to understand that his muscles will shrink and shrivel? If a man gets a leg broken, will the sound leg become atrophied, as the result of disuse? We say no, and are able to prove it. The theory is at fault. The mashing of a blacksmith's finger will not produce atrophy of the shoulder. Any old woman would treat the finger, for there is nothing wrong with the shoulder. Sweeney is usually caused by a spasm of the muscles, outside of the shoulder blade, and the proper treatment is friction, mild blisters or electrical excitation. We assert that for this purpose no remedy known can exceed the one you criticize, as demonstrated in scores of cases cured by it. It excites the circulation, drawing the life-giving blood to the parts to feed, strengthen and develop. Did you ever treat Sweeney of the shoulder by blistering, poulticing, firing, setting, or blowing any part of the foot, leg or shoulder save the Sweeney part? What was your success? If a horse receives a bullet-shot into any part of its muscular system, am I to go to the gun at the cause, to treat the case? You say if the shoulder is shrunk from the cause. In the case you criticized we have the effect—sprained muscles and consequent atrophy, and I treat accordingly the parts that show where the disease lies. The remedy prescribed will cure this trouble whenever properly applied.

G. STEWART, V. S.
Oakland, O., Nov. 28, 1883.

The above was received in reply to a short article in our last issue on a little paragraph found floating in a western live stock paper. That paragraph did not give any explanation of the cause of the trouble. It had stated that it was the result of a spasm of the muscles of the shoulder, no fault could have been found with the recommendation of the application of a counter-irritant in the shape of caustic balsam. But it did not. What we objected to was the misleading character of the item as quoted. We had never seen Dr. Stewart's article. We intended to point out that Sweeney may arise from a variety of causes, and requires different treatment in different cases. We do know of a case of shoulder lameness—Sweeney—cured by the insertion of a seton in the frog of the foot, and after the shoulder had been treated with irritants unsuccessfully. Would the Doctor treat the shoulder in such a case? Since our article appeared we have received the *Breeder's Gazette*, in which we find the following on this very point:

"Shoulder lameness of horses is not of nearly so frequent occurrence as is generally imagined; but sometimes the difficulty in ascertaining the real seat of lameness, when situated in the foot, has occasioned many an ignorant smith to refer the complaint to the shoulder, and the poor animal has in consequence been doomed to undergo the painful operations of blistering, firing and roasting. It is of considerable importance, therefore, to be able to distinguish sprains of the muscles of the shoulder from those of the shoulder from other ailments. Mistakes will seldom occur if attention be paid to the following symptoms: When a horse is lame in the shoulder he drags his toe along the ground, from inability of the muscles of the shoulder to lift the foot from the ground. If he lifts the foot high the shoulder can not be much affected. On walking down hill, he catches up the leg with considerable quickness. He will frequently stumble on going up hill, and will make a shorter step with the lame leg than with the other. He goes equally lame on soft or hard ground, which is not the case when the lameness is in the foot. In shoulder lameness there is no difference in the temperature of the two fore feet."

Feeding Carrots to Horses.

The value of carrots as food for stock, and especially for milch cows and horses, is a subject which has been frequently dealt with in works of agriculture and agricultural magazines and newspapers, but caution is considered necessary in feeding to horses as with the following extract from *L'Esclaireur*:

"The carrot is excellent when employed as a tonic for old horses in order to purify and strengthen the blood; but its use is dangerous for young horses, and especially for stallions. It gives them too much blood, makes them nervous, irritable, spiteful, or vicious when at work, and predisposes them to apoplectic fits if they do not take enough exercise. Geldings and mares might not be particularly liable to inconveniences of this nature, nevertheless, in all cases carrots should be given with the greatest moderation to horses of less than ten years of age. For horses past this age they may be harmless and with care may constitute a valuable article of food. Horses eat them with avidity, especially when they are mixed with coarse bran. This diet gives horses new blood, which seems to restore their youth. Unfortunately, the carrot is not to be had all the year round. We need not regret this, however. An article of food the effect of which is so powerful is only valuable when employed for a time. Its prolonged use is of no good; for the body can get accustomed to everything, even to the most violent medicines. The carrot might be very appropriately called the regenerator of old worn-out horses."

A horse which has been improperly treated, is fatigued, thin, and exhausted, improves visibly when fed upon this generous diet. But if those who have the care of the animal are not careful to let it take regular exercise, or to take a little blood from it, or better still, administer a strong purgative, they will find that, just when the embonpoint and vigor begin to be noticeable, the horse is seized with apoplexy, and perishes when it appears to be completely made over again and fit for use."

A Celebrated Case.

It seems probable that Michael O'Connor, of Galeburg, Ill., is not related to the celebrated Charles O'Connor. He says: "Samaritan Nervine cured me of dyspepsia and general debility."

Farm Matters.

NOTES FROM SHIAWASSEE COUNTY.

Farmers hereabouts are, as a rule, well prepared for winter.

"Billy" Bristol, one of the best horse trainers in the State, is driving some fine-bred teams on our roads, the property of Dewey & Stewart. Mr. Bristol understands handling a horse perfectly and is having good success as a trainer.

L. W. & O. Barnes, of Byron, have an unusually fine lot of fall pigs, from their best breeding stock. These gentlemen have some of the best Poland China pigs in Michigan and are perfectly reliable to deal with, as all who have had any dealings with them can testify.

A number of fine draft stallions are now owned in this county and as a result some well built grades are now coming into use. This is a good step for the farmers and we hope to see more of this kind of horses in Shiawassee. Indeed few counties in Michigan can make a better display of horse flesh than can this county.

The Jersey bull Shiawassee, exhibited at the State Fair by J. T. Moxley, has been sold by that gentleman to Mr. Vangor, of Bennington. "Shia" will long be remembered by Jersey exhibitors at the last fair.

Mr. J. A. Armstrong is doing a fine business with his Scotch collies this fall. The following notice from the *Poultry Monitor* speaks well for Mr. A.:

"We have recently purchased from Mr. J. A. Armstrong, of Owosso, Mich., the fine Collie bitch, 'Luckie,' one of Mr. A's breeding bitches, and added to our breeding stock of Collies. She came through in good condition and we are well pleased with her. Mr. Armstrong is one of the most reliable breeders of Collies in America; he has bred them for nineteen years and his customers in all sections of the country report perfect satisfaction and fair treatment at his hands."

Messrs. C. Hibbard & Son, of Bennington, had the misfortune to lose a fine heifer calf, sired by Will Boyden's Cruikshank bull, and out of the cow they bought at the Lansing sale this fall.

Poland-Chinas in Michigan.

M. Stewart, of Wichita, Kansas, who is regarded as an authority on hogs, has been making a visit among the breeders of Ohio and Michigan, and from a report of his trip in the *Live Stock Indicator* of Kansas, we extract the following reference to some of our Michigan breeders of Poland-Chinas:

"As the visit to the St. Louis fair was only the minor part of our programme we resumed our journey, and passing through Chicago called a halt at Kalamazoo, Mich., rested a night and bright and early next morning were on the way to Richland, bowling over the road at an eight miles an hour gait, behind one of the best teams in the city. At Richland we called upon the veteran breeder of Poland-Chinas, Mr. C. W. Jones, whom I regret to say we found in very ill health—a circumstance that detracted much from the anticipations we had indulged in. Mr. Jones has long been recognized as one of the most skillful and reliable breeders of the Poland-Chinas in America. His sterling integrity and the ability he has brought to bear on all questions affecting the interests of the breed, has made for him a reputation enjoyed by few other men. Square dealing is the only nag that will win in the long run, and from frequent business transactions with him I have never known him to descend from this self-same steed. The demand for his stock this year has depleted his herd of young things, and the condition of his health and a frosted corn crop induced him to part with many valuable animals of age, but he still retains the cream of his herd, with Tip Top, a yearling, at the head; and a noble animal he is, too. Returning to Kalamazoo we took the train for Plainwell, to see what we could see on the farm of another celebrated Michigan breeder, Mr. Levi Arnold. Mr. Arnold has a farm of 500 acres under a high state of cultivation, lives as a breeder of thoroughbreds should live—like a prince. He breeds Jersey cattle, Merino sheep and Poland-Chinas till you can't rest. He is what my friend Campbell denominated a "rustler," and the man that gets ahead of him must crawl out mighty early in the morning. He has the most extensive herd of breeding swine we saw in our travels, and taking its size into consideration, the best. A frosted corn crop forced him to go to Chicago for corn (Kansas corn we presume) where he told us he had laid in 2,500 bushels.

"From Plainwell we took a straight shoot southward for Somerville, Butler County, Ohio, where the real Simon-pure Poland-China nabobs manage to exist. We found a nest of them here and there the clearest set of men, one and all, I ever met. The weather was simply superb, the blue grass and white clover under the influence of recent rains and warm sunshine were as pleasing to the eye as a basket of flowers; and the swine, of one breed and one color, looked sleek and mellow as they nipped the fresh herbage in their 20 acre lots; and why not?"

"In this locality the breed originated. Close by were men who claimed to have knowledge of the first cross made, 40 odd years ago. A bonanza of far greater value than the Comstock lode was unexpectedly struck; for I can only view the formation

of this grand breed of swine in the light of an accident; were it otherwise its chronicles would be as explicit to day as those of the Bates herd of Shorthorns, or the Lord Western Essex."

Bay of Quinte Barley.

Bay of Quinte barley, it is perhaps superfluous to say, enjoys a continental reputation as the best and brightest produced in America. The reasons why this is the case are not apparently understood, and perhaps are not wholly explicable. A very intelligent gentleman of this town, who grows a large quantity of the grain on his several farms, thinks the nature of the soil has much to do with it. The Quinte region is of a darker hue than that of most of the Province. The rock formation on which it rests is a limestone more crystalline than the limestone of the Niagara formation. It seems not improbable that the soil elements are such as to favour the growth of barley to a degree surpassing that of any other soil equally rich and equally favorable for vegetation in general. Climatic influences—not well understood—are also, there is little doubt, important factors. The great barley district of the Province lies along the north shore of Lake Ontario and within forty miles from the coast. This lake belt produces four-ninths of the whole crop of the Province. It is a remarkable and suggestive fact that throughout the whole of the district the summer rainfall is less than in other parts of the Province and in New York State where the temperature conditions are equally favorable. Excessive moisture, particularly when the grain is ripening, is, as is well known, the cause of that discoloration of barley which, whenever it occurs, lowers the value of the grain for malting and brewing purposes.—*Toronto Globe*.

A Rat-Proof Corn Crib.

In a late discussion of the Oxford (Ohio) Farmer Club, reported in the *Ohio Farmer*, a member gave the following description of a rat proof corn crib on his farm: "Mr. Bonham said his crib was not on posts, nor had he ornamented the sides with old tin pans and cans, nor was it decked with rats within. He has double cribs with a driveway between. The frame is extra strong, set on a solid stone foundation, fifteen inches above ground. The sides slope outward one foot in twelve. The lath siding is oak, three inches wide, one inch thick, and one-half inch apart, running up and down not horizontal. This arrangement keeps sides dry and makes ascent of rats more difficult and unloading corn more easy. If the rain beats against the side the water drips from and not into the corn. At the top of the side of crib a six-inch board projects so that it can not scale the top, though he may climb the side. The crib stands aloof from all other buildings. The driveway is not floored. A floor there is not needed. It costs more, makes a rat harbor, and keeps out cats and light, both of which are against rats doing mischief. He once built a crib with such a floor and lined the sides with sheet iron up eighteen inches, yet the rats got in and harbored there. The sheet iron makes sides tight at bottom where corn is most liable to mould. His present cribs have been in use eight years and no rat has entered them yet. He has no steps into the cribs. Doors open down to the floor and a man can get in without steps. The cribs hold about 3,500 bushels. They cost about \$300. He considers it a good investment."

Small And Large Hogs.

In speaking of the large and small hogs, the *Practical Farmer* has this to say: "When corn is plenty and cheap it will pay to raise Chester White and other large breeds of hogs, but even then we doubt if the pork from such monsters is as good for the use of the family, as that from the smaller breeds, such as the Berkshire. We doubt, too, if the large breeds are better for lard, than the smaller ones; and we know very well that it costs a good deal more, to fatten the large breeds than it does the smaller ones. A few years ago, when corn and other food required to make pork, could not be sold or hardly given away, it did not matter much in regard to the size and liability of the hogs to take on flesh as it does now, but even at that time, when corn was so cheap, pork was equally as cheap. Since the introduction of railroads and the facilities for reaching distant markets, we may not reasonably expect that either pork or corn for a good many years at least, will rule so low as they did a score of years ago. With this prospect in view, that hogs and corn will bring good round figures, it is desirable that such breeds of swine should be retained on the farm as can be fattened on the least quantity of food. A hog at eighteen months old, that will weigh three hundred pounds, dressed, is the most profitable hog that can be raised. We believe the Berkshire, Suffolk, Yorkshire, and kindred breeds are preferable to those that are large. Almost all of these comparatively small breeds take to the clover pastures as readily as neat stock. This is a consideration that cannot be overlooked."

A Word in Season.

In hints and reminders for the coming winter, the *Rural Lions* says: "There are many things about a farm which suffer by exposure to the elements besides those having life. We occasionally see a reaper or mower left in harvest or hay-field, or alongside the fence; a plow, harrow, cultivator, roller, or drill left where last used, or some other implements of husbandry left unprotected from the weather; woodwork rotting, and ironwork rusting, entailing great loss upon the farmer. To quote an extent, implements and machinery have been substituted by the farmer for human muscle, and it is quite a tax to meet the necessary annual wear upon these, but when, in addition to necessary wear, decay by unnecessary exposure to the destructive effects of the elements is added, but few farmers can afford to meet the loss. All machines and implements should be housed and oiled."

"5,000 reward. Every testimonial we publish of Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam is genuine. We will pay a reward of five thousand dollars for evidence proving otherwise in a single case."

F. W. KINSMAN & CO., Augusta, Mo.

Agricultural Items.

It is stated that salts of potash (German Kalinit) gives better results the second year of application, as it is slow to dissolve so as to become available as plant food.

PROF. MERRILL recommends growing deciduous plants intended for hedges to grow as they will, for two or three years, and then saw them off to the ground. Strong sprouts then start up quickly, and can be pruned into shape at the proper time.

THE *Farmer's Magazine* says: "Next year when you are putting in your seed, remember when two plants of the same kind are growing together one is a sure loser. The most dangerous enemy a plant can have is another of the same species growing by its side, for they both feed on the same food, and competition is the result."

One of the most successful of Illinois dairy-men keeps 100 cows but never raises a pound of hay. He feeds his cattle on corn fodder, cut when in blossom, bound and set up till cured or till winter when it is removed to the barn. He gets seven tons of this dry fodder to the acre, and claims it is worth as much as the best of hay.

A NEW YORK fruit grower used a mixture of one gallon of soap, two of water and one gill of carbolic acid, stirring the latter in as the soap boiled, as a remedy for the quince borer. Several applications should be made between May 15 and August 10. The carbolic acid is effective in destroying the eggs, the pupa and the perfect insects.

THE buckwheat crop being a failure this season in many localities, farmers may find it profitable to convert their amber canes into a flour, which is said to make an admirable substitute for buckwheat. It is quite possible that buckwheat flour will be as plenty this winter as usual, notwithstanding the cutting off of the crop by frost.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Rural New Yorker* says he utilized his Thomas hay rake during the five-sixths of the year it was not in use, by converting it into a hand-car, the large light wheels and the simple platform frame work, without a box, causing it to run very easily. The work was done by the village wheelwright at an expense of \$3.50. The idea seems a practicable one.

THE president of the Elmira Farmers' Club tells the *Hudsonian* that his crop of sorghum caught by the frost, and too much injured to be of value as a syrup-producing substance. But he fed it to his cows, which ate it greedily, and soon began to gain in milk. He thinks he got about as much profit from the crop as if it had been devoted to the original intent.

A HOG will live in a small box that he can crawl into to get out of the snow, but a hog or other animal that just lives in an expensive sort of a box for a man to keep. Six to seven months is long enough to make a nice piece of pork from any well bred, weaned pig, and he who takes a year for it is pretty sure to throw away three or four months' feeding material.

THE *Gorhamtown Telegraph* says that it is a good plan for large corn raisers to plant a small piece with the very best type of seed and under the very best condition of ground preparation and culture. From this select seed for the main crop, and again select from this the approved type and the best for the next year's patch for seed. This practice, continued may be expected to secure a uniform type of corn and more constitutional vigor.

THE proprietor of an Iowa creamery is justly licensed at having invited to use the "petrol lard" manufactured by the "Garden City Dairy Company," mentioned in the *FARMER* two weeks ago, but says that he learns from a Des Moines commission merchant that the brand of creamery butter he manufactures is bought at Des Moines at lower figures than he had ever offered it, and that the supply is constant, whereas he had sent but five or six casks to that market in several months. He thinks somebody must be using "petrol lard" and putting it on the market at low rates and recognized trademarks and thinks the nefarious practice ought to be stopped and the rogues punished.

Veterinary.

NAVIGATION DISEASE.—I have a six year old horse affected with a short tripping gait, wincing in the heels, wearing away of the toe, wasting of the shoulders, projecting of the limb while standing; he has been that way for eighteen months. Subscriber. Apply Gombault's Caustic Balsam, three applications 12 hours apart, around the coronet of hoof and on the quarters and frog. Apply upon the shoulders linseed oil and turpentine, mixed, equal parts, thoroughly, once a day for ten days. Ten days thereafter apply on the wasted muscles Gombault's Caustic Balsam; one application. Keep the feet pared low in the quarters. Do not feed for six months.

CRACKED HEELS.—My horse coming six years old, has been troubled for a year past with cracks across the heel under the fetlock of right hind foot. He has also some appearance of Sweeney in same hip. Have tried all remedies I know of, even to vitriol and blistering. Apply Gombault's Caustic Balsam upon the parts affected below and above. Make two applications 12 hours apart. Allow the horse a roomy box stall and moderate exercise after the effects of the blister.

The Poultry Yard.

MR. D. W. Andrews, of Lynnfield, Mass., is a successful breeder of poultry on a large scale, keeping 1,500 hens through the winter, and 4,000 and 5,000 in summer, changing them every two years. The breed he has selected as, on the whole, the most profitable, is a cross made by breeding pure Yellow Leghorn roosters to pure White Brahma hens. He uses old roosters for breeding purposes. He sets his hens (he does not use an incubator) all along the course of the winter and spring, and markets many boilers in April. The broods average about eight or ten each, but of these he raises but about half, owing to depredations from foxes, weasels, mink and owls from the woods close by. He gives them one warm meal a day, each morning, which consists usually of boiled fishes' heads and onions thickened up with meal. For the remainder of the day he gives them all they will eat of oats, corn and wheat screenings. Occasionally he mixes a little sulphur with the meal. Has had no trouble from disease of any kind and the fowls are in the finest of health. In summer he gives them free range, and they ramble beyond his bounds into the woodland around. In winter they are cooped up. Mr. Andrews estimates that his profit is from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per hen.

THE *Poultry World* says: "Fifty fowls well kept are better than seventy-five or a hundred allowed to shift for themselves. We do not advise the practice of throwing feed broadcast to fowls to trample up; but the economical breeder, like the thrifty housekeeper, knows that food can be prepared in many ways to be both wholesome and nourishing to fowls. And we repeat, once for all, that the poultryer who breeds none but the best of stock; who makes his special duty every season to weed out his imperfect birds; who has his houses and runs so scrupulously clean that in them a Charing Cross scavenger could find no use for his besom; who tends to their wants and comforts with a kind and unsparring hand; who through judicious advertising makes known the breed, pedigree and strain of his stock; who takes an interest in exhibiting them, and trying to excel all rival competitors in an honorable way; who aims to breed his birds to standard perfection; and who, in fine, will deal honestly with his patrons—such breeder will merit patronage, and we unhesitatingly predict for him a successful year."

THE *Massachusetts Ploverman* recommends wire netting four and one-half feet wide as the best material for poultry-fences. It does not shut out the light and air, and hence is well adapted to small enclosures. In making a yard of this material the posts should be quite small at the top, and not come above the netting, and there should be no railing, but let the netting make the fence, then the hens not being able to see the top will not attempt to fly over.

OAK ORCHARD, N. Y., Aug. 27, '83.

R. FENNELLY, M. D.

The people here are just finding out that your medicine is good for something. It has had to fight against a great prejudice. It has saved me from consumption. One lady has been sick ten or twelve years, and I tried to get her to take ("the Friend") Zoa-Phora but she had been under the doctor's care so long, she thought if he could not help her this would not. But feeling better than usual, one day, she sent for a bottle; she soon sent for a second, and now she is better than she has been during all those years, and is doing more work.

MRS. D. L. DOUGLASS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO HORSE OWNERS! GOMBULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

THE GREAT FRENCH VETERINARY REMEDY! Prepared by J. E. GOMBULT, a Veterinary Surgeon in the highest degree, and in the best Veterinary Practice of Europe for the past Twenty Years.

A SPEEDY, POSITIVE & SAFE CURE FOR CURB, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, STIFFNESS, TENDON, PAIN, WOUNDS, ALL SKIN DISEASES OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, &c. It is a powerful and reliable remedy, and is guaranteed to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle, by mail, \$2.00. Send for Catalogue and Free Trial.

LAWRENCE, WILLIAMS & CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO, Sole Importers & Proprietors for the U. S. and Canada.

THE OLD RELIABLE HALLADAY STANDARD WIND MILL, 2 YEARS IN USE.

60% SAVED! Superior to all other mills. 17 Horses to 100 Pounds. Adopted by U. S. Government at forts and garrisons. Leading railroad companies of this and other countries.

U. S. Wind Engine & Pump Co., Batavia, Ill. State where you saw this advertisement.

GOSSAMER GARMENTS FREE To any reader of this paper who will agree to send us their name and address, we will send them a complete set of Gossamer Garments, including a pair of Gossamer Trousers, a pair of Gossamer Socks, and a pair of Gossamer Shoes. Send for Catalogue and Free Trial.

FREE CHRISTMAS PACKAGE. To introduce our goods and secure future trade we will send you free of charge, if you will send us in return a list of names of all your friends and neighbors, we will send you a complete set of Gossamer Garments, including a pair of Gossamer Trousers, a pair of Gossamer Socks, and a pair of Gossamer Shoes. Send for Catalogue and Free Trial.

I CURE FITS! When I cure a child I send them a box of my medicine, and when I cure a man I send him a box of my medicine. Send for Catalogue and Free Trial.

Found at Last! Improved Artificial Card. A great invention, by one who was deaf thirty years. There are 500,000 deaf people in the world. Send for Catalogue and Free Trial.

2806 Lbs. Weight of Two Improved Chests. Send for Catalogue and Free Trial.

VIRGINIA FARMS For Sale. Catalogue of 500 Acres of Land. Send for Catalogue and Free Trial.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Pale, Poor, Puny, and Pallid. Considering all the ills that attack little children, it is a wonder that any of the poor little youngsters live to grow up.

There are children who are truly objects of pity. They seem almost bloodless; their cheeks are thin and pinched; their eyes are hollow; and their skin is tightly drawn over their foreheads. There is nothing hearty about them. They do not enjoy their lives. They are suffering from the debility that leads to marasmus. Poor things!

Do a good deed for the pale, poor, puny, pallid child. Hand it a bottle of *Brown's Iron Bitters*. Here is life even for the most delicate, the most debilitated; for the child almost given up for dead. Iron in the blood is what the child needs, to bring it up. The little digestive apparatus will recover. The pale cheeks will fill out. The weary groan of the child will be exchanged for the merry prattle of infantile gladness. Your druggist will tell you what wonders *Brown's Iron Bitters* has done for very sick children. 11

GREAT SAVING FOR FARMERS.

THE LIGHTNING HAY KNIFE! (WESTMOUTH PATENT.)

It is the BEST KNIFE in the world to cut down hay, to cut down corn, to cut down clover, to cut down alfalfa, to cut down timothy, to cut down any other hay or clover. It is a great saving for farmers. Send for Catalogue and Free Trial.

IT WILL PAY YOU. Manufactured by HIRAM HOLT & CO., Inc., U.S.A. For sale by Hardware Merchants & the trade generally.

NEW MODEL MILL. LATEST INVENTION IN SWEEP MILLS. The principle upon which this mill is constructed is entirely new. It is a great saving for farmers. Send for Catalogue and Free Trial.

BARNES MFG CO., Freeport, Ill. LANE & BODLEY CO., MANUFACTURERS OF

Portable & Stationary STEAM ENGINES, And Steam Boilers of the best design, material & workmanship. Our smaller sizes are especially adapted to

FARM AND PLANTATION USE. We manufacture six sizes of Saw Mills, with capacity of from Three to Fifty thousand Feet per day, with One Saw, or Two Saws, or Three Saws, or Four Saws, or Five Saws, or Six Saws, or Seven Saws, or Eight Saws, or Nine Saws, or Ten Saws, or Eleven Saws, or Twelve Saws, or Thirteen Saws, or Fourteen Saws, or Fifteen Saws, or Sixteen Saws, or Seventeen Saws, or Eighteen Saws, or Nineteen Saws, or Twenty Saws, or Twenty-one Saws, or Twenty-two Saws, or Twenty-three Saws, or Twenty-four Saws, or Twenty-five Saws, or Twenty-six Saws, or Twenty-seven Saws, or Twenty-eight Saws, or Twenty-nine Saws, or Thirty Saws, or Thirty-one Saws, or Thirty-two Saws, or Thirty-three Saws, or Thirty-four Saws, or Thirty-five Saws, or Thirty-six Saws, or Thirty-seven Saws, or Thirty-eight Saws, or Thirty-nine Saws, or Forty Saws, or Forty-one Saws, or Forty-two Saws, or Forty-three Saws, or Forty-four Saws, or Forty-five Saws, or Forty-six Saws, or Forty-seven Saws, or Forty-eight Saws, or Forty-nine Saws, 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MICHIGAN FARMER

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The Michigan Farmer

State Journal of Agriculture.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1883.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week were 131,534 bu. against 160,133 bu. for the corresponding week in 1882, and the shipments were 116,027 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 234,965 bu., against 207,650 last week, and 255,383 the corresponding week in 1882. The visible supply of this grain on Nov. 24 was 32,351,153 bu., against 31,405,247 the previous week, and 20,118,543 bu. at corresponding date in 1882. This shows an increase over the amount in sight the previous week of 845,911 bu. The exports for Europe for the week were 474,590 bu., against 763,353 bu. the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 6,648,678 bu., against 13,139,445 for the corresponding eight weeks in 1882.

There has been a stronger tone to the market since our last report, and values have been advanced more or less on all grades of cash wheat as well as on futures. This was generally unexpected, as there is always less disposition to trade immediately before or after a holiday. The market on Saturday closed dull and lower, and the movement on stock very light. The market yesterday was quiet, and trading very light; but values showed a slight gain over Saturday's closing figures. At Chicago prices advanced early in the day, but dropped back again; Toledo was higher, No. 1 white selling at \$1.07, No. 2 do at 99c; and No. 2 red at \$1.03 1/4. The New York market closed firm at unchanged figures. The "beats" are putting out stories of "immense crops at the west," "barns full of wheat," "farmers holding millions of bushels," etc., etc., and doing their level best to depress values.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from November 15th to December 3rd:

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
Nov. 15	1.04 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.01 1/2	1.00 1/2
Nov. 22	1.07 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.03 1/2
Nov. 29	1.07 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.03 1/2
Dec. 6	1.07 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.03 1/2
Dec. 13	1.07 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.03 1/2
Dec. 20	1.07 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.03 1/2
Dec. 27	1.07 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.03 1/2
Dec. 3	1.07 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.03 1/2

Futures have ruled weaker than cash wheat, and speculative trading has been light. The following table gives the closing prices of the various grades each day during the past week:

	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Tuesday	1.04 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2
Wednesday	1.06 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2
Thursday	1.06 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2
Friday	1.06 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2
Saturday	1.06 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2
Sunday	1.06 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2

The only thing that sustains the markets at present, in the face of a declining foreign demand and weaker markets abroad, is the general feeling that the supply has been generally overestimated, and that once the heavy accumulations are worked off there is every probability of a strong reaction. The export demand is very light, not over one half as much wheat being taken for shipment as at this date last season. The English markets are flooded with foreign wheat, sent forward so as to get the benefit of cheap transportation before the close of navigation. We shall expect a large decrease in receipts in Great Britain from this date, so far as Russia and the United States are concerned. As the New York Produce Exchange Weekly says, "That 'harp of a thousand strings' (large stocks) will soon be harped upon no more. There will soon be some looking around the world to discover where Europe's wheat importing countries can secure about two hundred millions bushels of wheat to supplement their own wheat and rye crops."

Reports from Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana announce the appearance of the Hessian fly in the wheat fields of those States, the result of early sowing and the warm muggy weather that has prevailed more or less the past month. We have learned of three or four sections in this State where it has also appeared.

The following table shows the prices ruling at Liverpool on Monday last, as compared with those of one week previous:

	Nov. 25	Dec. 3
Flour, extra State	12s. 0 d.	12s. 0 d.
Wheat, No. 1 white	8s. 6 d.	8s. 6 d.
do No. 2 white	8s. 4 d.	8s. 4 d.
do do do new	8s. 6 d.	8s. 6 d.
do Western 1882	8s. 8 d.	8s. 8 d.

CORN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 66,988 bu., and the shipments were 59,387 bu. The visible supply in the country on Nov. 24 amounted to 2,834,165 bu., against 9,189,826 bu. the previous week, and 4,679,511 bu. at the same date last year. The export clearances

for Europe the past eight weeks were 6,377,584 bu., against 753,750 bu. for the corresponding eight weeks in 1882. The visible supply shows a decrease during the week of 305,661 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 52,493 bu., against 33,483 bu. last week, and 2,363 at the corresponding date in 1882. Two years ago the visible supply at this date amounted to 20,654,056 bu., or 11,549,891 bu. more than at present. Receipts have been lighter, and under a steady demand the market has improved. Quotations in this market have improved. Quotations in this market are 54c for No. 2, 54c for No. 3, 54c for No. 4, 54c for No. 5, 54c for No. 6, 54c for No. 7, 54c for No. 8, 54c for No. 9, 54c for No. 10, 54c for No. 11, 54c for No. 12, 54c for No. 13, 54c for No. 14, 54c for No. 15, 54c for No. 16, 54c for No. 17, 54c for No. 18, 54c for No. 19, 54c for No. 20, 54c for No. 21, 54c for No. 22, 54c for No. 23, 54c for No. 24, 54c for No. 25, 54c for No. 26, 54c for No. 27, 54c for No. 28, 54c for No. 29, 54c for No. 30, 54c for No. 31, 54c for No. 32, 54c for No. 33, 54c for No. 34, 54c for No. 35, 54c for No. 36, 54c for No. 37, 54c for No. 38, 54c for No. 39, 54c for No. 40, 54c for No. 41, 54c for No. 42, 54c for No. 43, 54c for No. 44, 54c for No. 45, 54c for No. 46, 54c for No. 47, 54c for No. 48, 54c for No. 49, 54c for No. 50, 54c for No. 51, 54c for No. 52, 54c for No. 53, 54c for No. 54, 54c for No. 55, 54c for No. 56, 54c for No. 57, 54c for No. 58, 54c for No. 59, 54c for No. 60, 54c for No. 61, 54c for No. 62, 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whether B. could be held criminally, judging from what is stated in the above letter. But if it could be clearly shown that B. designedly and with intent to defraud or cheat A., falsely pretended that he had possession of the note, or made other false pretences, and thereby induced A. to pay him the money, he could be held for receiving money under false pretences. HUBERT M. SNOW.

Another Line Fence Problem.

DEAR SIR:—Please give an answer to the following question: A. and B. join farms. B. lets his farm to C. who works said farm on shares. The line fence is poor, and C's horses break through and damage A's crops. Now who is responsible for damages, B. or C? The part of the fence which the horses got over belongs to B. to build. SUBSCRIBER.

ANSWER.—As the statute on fence and fence owners declares that the respective occupants of land enclosed with fences shall keep up and maintain partition fences, I should judge that C. would be responsible to A. for the damage done by his horses. Any agreement between B. and C. as to who should keep up B.'s share of the partition fence would not affect C's responsibility to A.

District Schools.

MAPLE RAPIDS, Nov. 12, 1883.
To the Law Editor of the Michigan Farmer.
If it is not out of your way to answer the following question through the MICHIGAN FARMER, I would like to ask you whether I would be entitled to send my children to a district school in which district I own land and pay taxes, but do not live (living in the district adjoining) without paying for the privilege, other than the taxes I pay.
Yours,
NORMAN COWLES.

ANSWER.—Section 19 of chapter III of act 164 of Session Laws of 1881 reads: "The district board may admit to the district school non-resident pupils, and may determine the rates of tuition of such pupils, and collect the same." As no distinction is made anywhere in the statute, which is intended to revise and consolidate the school laws previously enacted and to repeal those acts containing the provisions of this act, between the non-resident pupils sent to school by those paying taxes in the district or those sent by persons who do not pay taxes in the district, I should judge that all would have to pay tuition determined upon by the school board. Possibly the school board might reduce the rates of those paying taxes in the district, but it seems to be left to their discretion. HERBERT M. SNOW.

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Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.

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Three thoroughbred young Ayrshire bulls. Also some very fine young Berkshire pigs, from the stock of R. P. Gustaf, of Bay City. Terms reasonable. Apply to J. SUMNER ROGERS, 44.

A GOOD FARM FOR SALE.

Situated four and one-half miles south of St. Louis, Mich., has 75 acres, good soil, 10 acres of timber, first-class two-story house, good barn, a stock stable, a large henhouse, all kinds of choice fruit, good water, both at hand and bar. This farm can be bought at a bargain. If sold soon. Reason for selling, want to go South. Address: 1. POST OFFICE BOX 125, St. Louis, Mich.

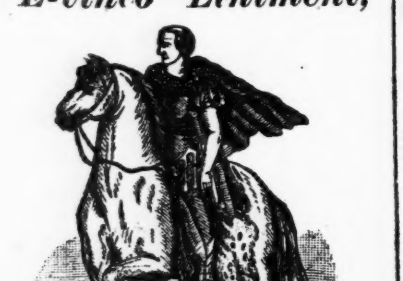
Milk Fever in Cows.

PROF. R. JENNINGS' SON'S BOVINE PANACEA



The only sure cure for Milk Fever in cows. It is also a Panacea for all diseases of a febrile character in cattle, when given as directed. Sold by druggists. Price, \$1.00 per package; 20 doses.

PROF. R. JENNINGS' E-vinco Liniment.



The champion liniment for Man and Beast. Sold by Druggists. Price 50 cents. Prepared only by PROF. R. JENNINGS, Veterinary Surgeon, 201 First St., Detroit, Mich.

DR. J.W. KERMOTT'S

STRICTLY VEGETABLE ACT WITHOUT PAIN. CURE SICK-HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION, AND PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MANDRAKE PILLS,

NOTICE.—Without a particle of opium, Kermott's Pills are the most popular of any on the market. Having been before the public for a quarter of a century, and having always performed more than was promised for them, they merit the success that they have attained. Price, 25c. per box. For sale by all druggists.

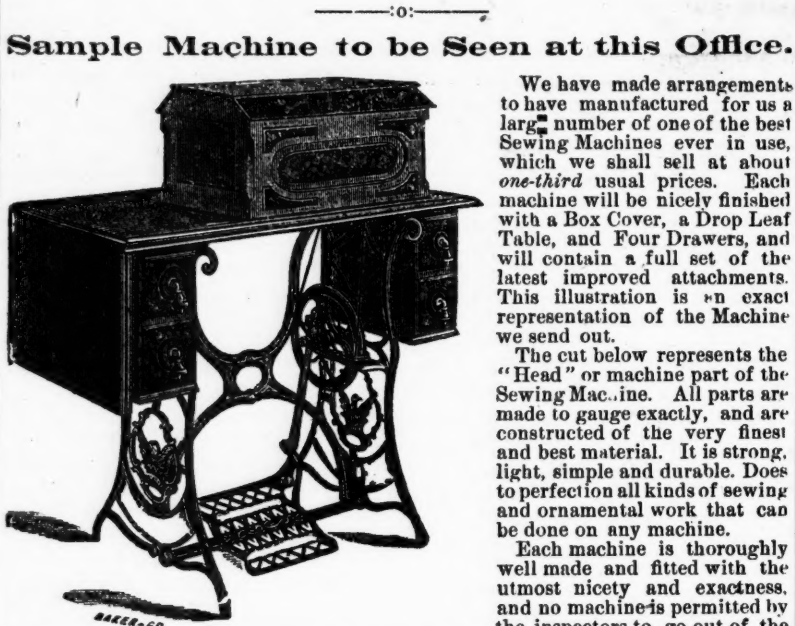
THE IMPROVED SINGER SEWING MACHINE!

No Patents, No Royalty and Fair Profits.

The "Michigan Farmer" One Year and a Machine

For Only \$18.00!

Sample Machine to be Seen at this Office.



We have made arrangements to have manufactured for us a large number of one of the best Sewing Machines ever in use, which we shall sell at about one-third usual prices. Each machine will be nicely finished with a Drop Table, a Drop Table, and Four Drawers, and will contain a full set of the latest improved attachments. This illustration is an exact representation of the Machine we send out.

The cut below represents the "Head" or machine part of the Sewing Machine. All parts are held to position by a strong spiral spring. When a bobbin is to be wound, the bolt is pulled out far enough to release the balance wheel and turned slightly to the right or left, where it is held by a stop-pin until the bobbin is filled. Where the machine is liable to be meddled with by children, the bolt can be left out of the wheel when not in use, so that it can not be operated by the treadle.

The Thread Eyelet and the Needle Clamp are made SELF-THREADING, which is a great convenience to the operator.

THE BALANCE WHEEL is handsomely finished and nickel plated. THE IMPROVED TENSION and THREAD LIBERATOR combined adds greatly to the value of this machine.

ALL THE STANDS HAVE The New Driving Wheel.

This Driving Wheel is the invention of John D. Lawrence, secured a patent, dated Feb. 7, 1883, and is claimed to be the best device yet invented, being the simplest, easiest running, and most convenient of the many that have been tried. It can be easily adjusted and all wear taken up by turning the cone-pointed screw. It is the only device operating on a center that does not interfere with other patents. Dealers who wish to sell these machines will appreciate this fact.

The Stands have rollers in legs and the Band Wheels are hung upon self-rolling adjustable journals. Each stand is run up by steam power after it is set up until it runs very light and smooth. One package contains all the parts and instructions for the machine as being the most desirable for family use.

We furnish the Machine complete as shown in above cut, and include the following attachments, etc. One Johnson's Foot Ruffer, one set Hemmers, one Tuck, one Foot Hemmer or Friller, one package Needles, six Bobbins, Screw Driver, Can of Oil, Extra Check Spring, extra Throat Plate, Gauge Screw, Wrench, Instructions.

Each Machine is Guaranteed as represented and to give satisfaction, or it may be returned and money refunded.

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For 1884, a beautiful book of 110 pages, 3 colored plates of FLOWERS and Vegetables, and more than 100 illustrations of the choicest FLOWERS, FRUITS and VEGETABLES, and Directions for Growing them in the Garden, Greenhouse, or Center Table or a Holiday Present. It is printed in both English and German. If you afterwards order seeds direct the 10 cents, VICK'S SEEDS ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD. The Floral Guide will sell for 10 cents to get and grow them.

VICK'S Illustrated Monthly Magazine, 22 pages, a colored plate in every number and many fine engravings. Price \$1.25 a year; Five Copies for \$6. Specimen numbers sent for 10 cents. Write for particulars.

Address,

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Farms For Sale in Michigan.

New List Nov. 15. Some very desirable farms offered at reasonable prices; a 700 acre farm at \$75 per acre—the premium farm of Oakland County. Money to loan on farms in Eastern Mich.

GEO. W. SNOVER, 103 Griswold St., Detroit. 61-41

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A few desirable well-made office desks, but little used, for sale at a bargain. Call and see.

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DETROIT ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

Cor. Michigan Avenue and Tenth Street. Open Daily—Sundays from 10 A. M. Exhibiting the largest collection of foreign & native

WILD ANIMALS

ever exhibited in the United States. Also a large collection of Rare and Beautiful Birds. An immense Aquarium containing a fine variety of Fish. A fine Band daily in attendance. Michigan Avenue cars pass the Zoo, every five minutes.

Admission 25 cts Children 10 cts Doors open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

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For Babies—BABYLAND... 50 cts. a Year For youngsters—DOLL LAND... \$1.00 " Men and Women... \$1.00 " For Boys and Girls—The Fairy... 75 " For the Old and Young Folks—WIDE AWAKE 30 Page Illustrated Premium List Free. \$2.50 a Year Address D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, Mass. 20-47-41

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The effects of Nitrogenous Foods, such as Linseed Meal, may be briefly summed up as follows:

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3. They lay on flesh and fat rapidly.

4. They promote a healthy activity in all the organs.

5. They increase the fertility of the soil by enriching the manure of animals fed with them.

6. They prevent disease by keeping the organs in a healthy condition. Linseed Meal has been frequently used in Hog Cholera and has never failed to prevent its spread.

It is almost needless to say, that in order to derive much benefit from the use of Linseed Meal it must be fed in quantity. At least one half of all animal consumes may safely and profitably be LINED MEAL.

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Especially designed to meet the wants of farmers who desire a light power for barn use, which will be always ready to operate and never in the way. It will perform as much work as two horses can draw in less than half the time, and in construction it cannot get out of order. Will run on feed-cutter, feed-mill, corn-sheller or cut-off saw. Takes power from horse to other machine by belt without jack or tumbling rod.

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successful he will lay in a stock of supplies and continue his meanderings to Sacramento. The first day the "water horses" were hitched up they "bucked" with all the energy of a thoroughbred, untamed Mexican mustang, jumping and plunging out of the water and diving down as far as the harness would permit. But they have been broken splendidly, and cause no trouble to their proud driver. When they are not in use the fish are driven into a large wooden cage, which was made expressly for them. —*Chico (Cal.) Record.*

Good health is the greatest of fortunes; no remedy has so often returned this prize to the suffering as Hood's Sarsaparilla.

MARTY'S PENSION CLAIM.

"Are you the pension claim agent, whose name is down there on the door? Well, my name, son, is Terrence McCarthy, and I'll put me down on the list. While I tell you my business, Tim Murphy, he's a neighbor of mine, son, is Tim, has just got his pension, son, is Tim, did the book of the swearer for him.

"These pensions are very convenient, an' they're easy to get, too, you see. So I thought I'd take one myself, now. An' have Tim do the swearer for me. So many are trying for pensions. That I thought I'd try it a while. For somehow, in leaping the bonnet, Betsey, son, I hurried me back."

Inter-Ocean.

Playing Circus.

The circus came through our town three weeks ago, and me and Tom McGinnis went to it. We didn't go together, for I went with father, and Tom helped the circus men water the horses, and they let him in for nothing. Father said that circuses were dreadfully demoralizing, unless they were filled with animals, and that the reason why he took me to this particular circus was that there were an elephant in it, and the elephant is a Scripture animal, Jimmy, and it cannot help but improve your mind to see him. I agreed with father. If my mind had to be improved, I thought going to the circus would be a good way to do it.

We had just an elegant time. I rode on the elephant, but it wasn't much fun, for they wouldn't let me drive him. The trapeze was better than anything else, though the Central African chariot races and the Queen of the Arena, who rode on one foot, were gorgeous. The trapeze performances were done by the Patagonian Brothers, and you'd think every minute they were going to break their necks. Father said it was a most revolting sight, and do sit down and keep still. Jimmy or I can't see what's going on. I think father had a pretty good time, and improved his mind a good deal, for he was just as nice as he could be, and gave me a whole pile of peanuts.

"Mr. Travers says that the Patagonian Brothers live on their trapeze, and never come down to the ground except when a performance is going to begin. They hook their legs around it at night, and sleep hanging with their heads down, just like the bats, and they take their meals and study their lessons sitting on the bar, without anything to lean against. I don't believe it, for how could they get their food brought up to them? And it's ridiculous to suppose that they have to study lessons. It grieves me very much to say so, but I am beginning to think that Mr. Travers doesn't always tell the truth. What did he mean by telling Sue the other night that he loved cats, and that her cat was perfectly beautiful, and then when she went into the other room he slung the cat out of the window, clear over into the asparagus bed, and said get out you brute? We cannot be too careful about always telling the truth, and never doing anything wrong.

Tom and I talked about the circus all the next day, and we agreed we'd have a circus of our own, and travel all over the country, and make heaps of money. We said we wouldn't let any of the other boys belong to it, but we would do everything ourselves, except the elephants. So we began to practice in Mr. McGinnis's barn every afternoon after school. I was the Queen of the Arena, and dressed up in one of Sue's skirts, and won't she be mad when she finds I cut the bottom off it!—only I certainly meant to get her a new one with the very first money I made. I wore an old umbrella under the skirt, which made it stick out beautifully, and I know I should have looked splendid standing on Mr. McGinnis's old horse, only he was so slippery that I couldn't stand on him without falling off and sticking all the umbrellas ribbons into it.

Tom and I were the Madagascars Brothers, and we were going to do everything that the Patagonian Brothers did. We practiced standing on each other's heads both at a time, and I did it pretty well, only Tom he slipped once when he was standing on my head, and set down on it so hard that I don't much believe that my hair will ever grow any more. The barn floor was most too hard to practice on, so last Saturday Tom said we'd go into the parlor where there was a soft carpet, and we'd put some pillows on the floor besides. All Tom's folks had gone out, and there wasn't anybody in the house except the girl in the kitchen. So we went into the parlor, and put about a dozen pillows and a feather bed on the floor. It was elegant fun turning somersaults backward from the top of the table; but I say it ought to be spelled somersaults, though Sue says the other way is right.

We tried balancing things on our feet while we laid our backs on the floor. Tom balanced the musical box for ever so long before it fell; but I don't think it was hurt much, for nothing but two or three little wheels were smashed. And I balanced the water pitcher, and I shouldn't have broken it if Tom hadn't spoken to me at the wrong minute. We were getting tired, when I thought how nice it would be to do the trapeze performance on the chandeliers. There was one in the front parlor and one in the back parlor, and I meant to swing on one of them, and let go and catch the other. I swung beautifully on the front-parlor chandelier, when just as I was going to let go of it, down it came with an awful crash, and that parlor was just filled with broken glass, and the gas began to smell dreadfully.

As it was about supper time, and Tom's folks were expected home, I thought I would say good-bye to Tom, and not practice any more that day. So we shut the parlor doors and I went home, wondering what would become of Tom, and whether I had done altogether right in practicing with him in his parlor. There was an awful smell of gas in the house that night, and when Mr. McGinnis opened the parlor door he found what was the matter. He found the cat too. She was lying on the floor as dead as she could be.

I'm going to see Mr. McGinnis to-day and tell him I broke the chandelier. I suppose he will tell father, and then I

shall wish that everybody had never been born, but I did break that chandelier, though I didn't mean to, and I've got to tell about it.—*Harper's Young People.*

How He Was Wounded.

There was no game at the Thompson Street Poker Club Saturday evening. Rev. Thankful Smith was relating the experiences of the previous meeting, when with the saddened air of one who had lost his grip on his reputation, Mr. Tooter Williams and the odor of a Bowery cigar entered together.

"What de madder, Tooter?" inquired Mr. Smith, with the easy familiarity of a man in luck. "You looks 'spondent."

"I done loss dat sixty-four dollars I wined on de horse race," responded Mr. Williams, gloomily.

The deepest interest having been aroused, Mr. Williams proceeded to enlighten the members as follows:

"I was standin' in a do' on Sixth Avenue, an' up comes a white man in a plug hat, an' sezee, 'Why, hee-lo, Mr. Robinson, how is yo'?"

"Bunko," remarked Mr. Smith, with the air of one who had had experience, "dat's whad I thought," said Mr. Williams, "but I kept shet. So I sez to him: 'How is yo'?"

"I see a stranger here, Mister Robinson, sezee, an' I mus' say I never did see so many mokes togidder as dey is on Sixth Avenue. Dey's mo' mokes dan white pussions." "Oh, no," says I, "dey's mo' white pussions dan mokes." "I'll bet yo' two to one dey isn't," sezee he. "All right," sez I, "So off he goes, an' comes back wid a frien' who weighed about 200 an' had a bad eye."

"You had a sof' spec," observed Mr. Smith.

"Den," continued Mr. Williams, not noticing the interruption, "sezee, 'Now we'll bofe up to a hundred dollars wid dis gentleman an' stan' yar in de do. Every white man passes he'll give you two dollars, an' every moke passes he'll give me a dollar."

"Well, just day comes along two white men, an' de man wid de bad eye says dat was fo' dollars to my credit. Den comes six white men, an' he says twelve dollars mo' fo' me. Den comes along a luke niggar an' den I lose a dollar. Den fo' white men mo', den one niggar; den two niggar; den seven white men, an' de man wid de bad eye, he say I was forty-two dollars ahead."

"Deoffes lay I ever hear," said Mr. Smith, whose eye was glistening over Mr. Williams' winnings.

"Den comes along fo' white men," said Mr. Williams, "an' de man yar a bad eye he say dat was eight dollars mo', and den—here Mr. Williams paused as if his recollections had overpowered him.

"An' den," echoed everybody, wildly excited.

"Why, den," said Mr. Williams desperately, "dey comes aroun' de corner—"

"De cops!" breathlessly asked Mr. Smith.

"A niggar funeral," said Mr. Williams.

A Feline Moonshiner.

Sinnie Pippin, says the Nashville *American*, is a yellow haired woman, tall and wiry, about nineteen years old, and weighs about fifty pounds. She runs in the woods with Fayette Anderson, and they live there together more like Indians than white people. As soon as Fayette gets hold of any plunder, Sinnie comes to town and sells it for him, and buys coffee, cartridges, and such things as he needs, and goes back into the woods, when they start on another expedition. Once they commit a robbery they start off as fast as they can through the woods, sleeping in the day and traveling in the night, until they get into another county or cross the Kentucky line, but always manage to get a good way from the robbery before people commence to hunt for them. Anderson's plan is to meet a man traveling along the road, find out what he can by talking to him friendly like, and if he thinks the stranger worth robbing, he will take a short cut through the woods, and be waiting in the bushes when the stranger passes along the road. "Halt, and throw up your hands," is the first thing the wayfarer hears, and before he has time to collect his thoughts, Anderson has a pistol muzzle up against his temple, through him with his left and is going hand. Will Fayette Anderson fight?

Well, I just believe he is one of the gamest men in the world. Deputy Sheriff Bailey McClellan, of Putnam County, shot him about a year ago and broke his arm badly. What do you think Anderson did? Well, he and the girl went to a spring in the woods and she kept bathing his arm with cold water, washing it and keeping the wound clean, and the bone knitted up. His arm has recovered so well that he can handle a six-shooter with as much ease as most of them; leastwise he has never been captured yet, and there have been plenty of people after him, and game ones, too. But Sinnie, his girl, makes it hard to capture him, because she lays around the towns of Putnam, Smith and Overton counties, and gets the news and carries it to him. This keeps him posted and puts him on his guard.

Why don't we capture Sinnie Pippin, you ask? Well, we have had her in jail, but being a woman we couldn't get anything against her, so we had to turn her out on the range again, and this precious pair keep robbing and running by night, and sleeping in the woods and mountains by day, and there is no way of doing anything to stop them so far, but their time will come just like all the rest.

"LAPPER, Mich., Feb. 8, 1881. I am in receipt of your circular. I keep a good supply of your Down's Elixir (all the goods), believing it to be one of the best Cough Remedies put up. I also keep Dr. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters, and Henry & Johnson's America and Oil Liniment."

U. D. Beistrot, Druggist.

The above named Remedies are all warranted to give satisfaction, and can be found in any first-class drug store.

"Oh, will he bite?" exclaimed one of Middle-town's sweetest girls, with a look of alarm, when she saw one of the dancing bears on the street the other day. "No," said her escort, "he cannot bite—he is muzzled; but he can hug." "Oh," she said, with a distracting smile, "I don't mind that."

VARIETIES.

An English officer exchanged into another regiment, bringing with him the reputation of being marvelously successful at a bet.

"Ah," said his new colonel, "he won't get any success out of me, I'll bet," and he wrote to the fellow's former colonel, an old friend: "We like him very much."

"Glad you do, old boy; keep him; we found him too expensive a luxury," was the reply. One day at mess the colonel good humoredly said:

"I hear that you profess always to win a bet?"

"Well, sir, I am pretty successful that way."

"I don't think you will be successful with me."

"May I try?" asked the subaltern.

"By all means."

"Well, then, I bet you, sir, that that old wound in your back has broken out afresh."

"What in the world do you mean? I ever wound in my back? D'you think that I ever turned my back to the enemy, then?" and the gallant colonel grew warm; "I never had a wound in my back in my life. Jones, to a corner, I lock the door. I'll prove it to your own eyes."

The other protested that the colonel's simple word was more than enough; but no, the latter was excited and stripped.

"I've lost, sir," said Brown handed over the \$10 note.

A few days later came a note from the colonel of the regiment:

"Brown has again won a pot of money out of us fellows. He bet heavily that before he'd been with you a month he'd make you take your shirt off in the mess room after dinner, and now writes that he succeeded."

"That colonel," cussed.

Mr. KIMBALL, the present vice president of the Rock Island Railroad, took a seat behind two section men in a coach leaving Dayton for Chicago. The conductor came in and collected fare from one of the men, the other having previously paid. Said the latter to gag his friend:

"I can travel on this road as often as I want to and never pay a cent."

"How's that?" said the other.

"It's a secret," said the first.

Mr. Kimball picked up his ears and thought he had a good sized "hen on." The Paddy who last paid his fare got off at a way station and Mr. Kimball slipped into the vacant seat.

"Have a smoke?" he said to the remaining Irishman. "How do you manage to travel without paying? I do a deal myself and would like to know."

"Would ye like to know?" said Pat, looking cunning.

"Indeed, I would, and I'll give you \$10 if you'll tell me."

"No."

"Fifteen?"

"Twenty-five?"

"Done," said the section hand, and the cash was forked over. "Bejabbers, I walk!"

This same Pat is section foreman on the Rock Island Railroad near Dayton.

TWENTY years ago there was an old farmer living out about 100 miles from New York, who took forty pounds of dried apples to the village merchant, and was told that the price was four cents per pound.

"I'll be darned if I submit to this extortion any longer!" he exclaimed; "why, they are quoted in Horace Greeley's paper at seven cents!"

"Hadin't you better take them to New York?"

"I'll be kicked if I don't!"

And he did. When he came home and figured up he said to his wife:

"Wall, Hanner, it cost me \$3 to come and go, \$2 for tavern bill, and maybe a little extra for tobacco."

"Then you lost by the trip?"

"Yes, kinder lost in one way, but in another I got my ten for four cents a pound less than Jackson sells it, and I tell you four cents don't grow on every thistle!"

"Why do so many boys run away from home?" asks an exchange. There are several reasons. When a boy turns a grudgestone for his father to sharpen an ax, and the old man bears on so hard that the sparks fly from the stone, and the boy's eyes and tongue hang out in the 107,945th round, and, after an hour's turning, his arms feel as if they are coming out by the roots, and his father looks up and asks, as he throws on a little more weight, "Does it turn—hard?" then the boy decides to run away from home and become a pirate, or a cowboy, or some other kind of out-law.

TEACHER: "What was the Trojan war?"

Bright boy: "It was the war between the Greeks and Trojans for the possession of Helen, the wife of Menelaus, who had eloped with Paris, the son of Priam."

Teacher: "How long did the war last?"

Bright boy: "Twenty years."

Teacher: "How did it end?"

Bright boy: I forget. Guess it just fizzled out."

Teacher: "And why, pray, do you think it just fizzled out?"

Bright boy: "Oh, because I guess by that time the woman got so old that nobody wanted her."

WENDELL PHILLIPS was riding in a railroad car, when he was addressed by a man of some roundly that he seemed to carry everything before him. The man asked Mr. Phillips what was the object of his life.

"To benefit the negro," was the bland reply.

"Then why don't you go south to do it?"

"That is worth thinking of. I see a white cravat around your neck, pray what is the object of your life?"

"To save souls from hell."

"May I ask whether you propose to go there to do it?"

A YOUNG man who had been assisted away from the home of the girl whose society he yearned for, wrote next day to the cruel parent as follows:

"I did not mind what you said to me, though your language was rather rough, but when you kicked me with that No. 11 boot, you hurt my feelings. I shall make no further effort to win your daughter. If she inherits your style of feet, and any of your versatility in the use of them, I feel that I could not be entirely happy with her."

THE three brothers, Solomon, Jacob and Joseph Benjamin, stood in the shop discussing the day's earnings.

"Udd got military gold wid golt buddees, how much, eh?" said Solomon, the eldest brother and head of the firm.

"Six dollars and a halter," said Joseph.

"Is dat all he got you?" exclaimed Solomon in agonized tones. "I paid seventy-five cents for dot goat! We are ruin't completely."

A TRAVELER who had stopped at a third-class inn in an angry tone to the inn-keeper: "It is almost nine o'clock, and you have not yet brought me the tea I ordered!"

"That's very astoundin'!" replied the inn-keeper innocently. "Yesterday my waiter and I killed more than 150 of 'em in your chamber."

Chaff.

Latest thing in boots—holes.

The great composer—Sleep.

A party that bolts—The turkey.

Notice of a peal—a flash of lightning.

A facetious topocalls his stomach a "sample room."

A tramp called his shoes "corporations," because they had no souls.

What relation is the floor step bear to the door mat?—It's a step-father.

Lay by a good store of patience; but be sure to put where you can find it.

A torn jacket is soon mended, but harsh words bruise the heart of a child.

Matthew Arnold says "lectyph" for "lectyph." The pronunciation of a poet is born, not made.

The oyster never makes any trouble in the world, and yet he is always getting into a stew.

The man who lives a lie is like one who tries to eat the shell, but throws the oyster away.

A farmer in Maryland has named one of his pigs Maud, because she comes into the garden so often.

Why is an unruly school-boy like wheat?—Because both would give you some chaff if you attempted to thrash them.

"Well," said an Irish attorney, "if it please the court, I am strong in this: I have another point that is equally conclusive."

A Boston young lady is so awfully cultured that she won't call it the "sweet-by-and-by." She calls it the "sugared subsequently."

An exchange speaks of a "fatal murder." The deed would commit a fatal murder would do worse. He would kill a man dead.

A duke gazed intently at a giraffe for a few moments and turning sadly away, sighed forth: "Oh, if I had a neck like that what a collar I could wear!"

Actual inscription on a postal card received by Valley Mill: "Mary, come home at once. The doctor says Charley has got the color and phantoms."

There are forty-seven postmasters in the United States who receive \$1 a year salary. They probably take their pay in the fun they get reading postal cards.

"O, ma," exclaimed a little Austin girl, glancing at the steam-gauge on a stationary engine, "it's 60 o'clock. I didn't know it ever got so late as that."

Jane Swisshelm says: "The things we call women are simply small packages of aches and pains, done up in velvet and lace, and topped out with ostrich plumes."

A great many ministers know when to begin a discourse, but not one in ten knows when to leave off. The man who has the genius to put a sermon in the right place is always popular.

It is said that the name of the Bag o' Nails Inn in London, was a puzzle to everybody till an antiquary renovated one of the old signs, and discovered that Bag o' Nails was a corruption of Bacchanals.

A railroad conductor lately promoted to be deacon of the church, as he started around with the contribution basket, involuntarily remarked: "Tickets, gentlemen!" The contribution was unusually large.

In rummaging through a drawer baby found the spectacles of his grandfather, who had died a few days before. "Oh, look," he said to his mother, "the grandpa has gone to see God and has forgotten his spectacles!"

"Dolly," said Aethusa, "don't you think that cord and ball that lady's dress is just lovely?" "Yass, Thule," replied Aethusa, "it's magnificent; it's grand! It makes her look so much like a curtain fixture, you know."

A gentleman who sent a poem to an editor said in a note: "I hope you will do me the kindness of excusing the errors in my manuscript." The editor replied: "I have excused all the errors. In fact I have excused the entire poem."

"Oh, my, said an old lady who fell out of bed in a Boston hotel just before last: "I've hurt the exterior of my spinal column."

"Good enough—I mean my gracious!" said her husband, sitting bolt upright in bed, "we will use the soporific for damages."

The Household.

FRIENDSHIPS OF WOMEN.

"There is, say the detractors of the feminine nature, something narrow and restricting in their measurement of their own sex, and while they will receive into their homes and families a man who is known to be a libertine, they will not allow their skirts to brush against the weak sister who has stepped aside from the path of duty. This is strictly true, as every-day observation proves, and it is woman's strongest safeguard that it is so."

Among fashions in ideas, this very anomalous one that libertines are chief among the champions of charity, domestic virtue and peace, is surely the most novel piece of mechanism out. When sentiments, spurious as this, clad in such specious guise, step boldly into our homes, it is time we consider, candidly, the inevitable condition of things, provided the "sort" of men "which creep into houses and lead captive silly women," could have it all their own way. But this can never be. For a mighty host of noble men and women are "coming to a knowledge of the truth." And herein, and not in the ever treacherous promise of the libertine, are backed the rich storehouses of woman's strongest safeguards. And when that host shall have acquired such proportions as to set the great pendulum of the human race vibrating in harmony with the cadences of the divine oracle, "Peace on earth, good will to man," all these refugees of lies and pit-falls of evil devices will flee away to some younger Earth, whose inhabitants are just entering on the long race that leads to a knowledge of the truth, in reference to the interdependence of the rights, privileges, obligations and duties of the sexes.

The reason why it has taken us so long to get at the A. B. C. of it here, is because such a large percentage of our composition is dust, and dust is such a very sordid thing, especially the variety that is destitute of grit! Finally then, this friendship problem, solved on the hypothesis that one two equals two ones, brings this answer: The friendships of men may be and are, in a limited degree, outside of all that concerns woman. But the power that is above all powers, has wisely decreed that the friendships of women may find root only in a soil refined and purified by the mutual nobility and grace of the lives and motives of both men and women.

E. L. NYE.

HOME-IN-THE-HILLS, Nov. 30, '83.

POWERS' ART GALLERY.

One of the attractive features of the beautiful city of Rochester is this collection, and it is claimed to be second to none in America for the number, variety, or value of its works of art. Here, side by side with the imaginary scenes of classic story, the gleanings from the fields of mythology and fiction, may be seen examples of modern art, pictures of home life, and views of the sublime in nature. At present, twenty-two rooms, occupying three stories of Powers' imposing and elegant block, are beautified by cultured taste and decorative art. The draperies of the doorways form in themselves a study in artistic design and blinding of colors. The walls and ceilings are hand decorated; a foreign artist is constantly at work upon some of the rooms, and there is magic in his touch to so transform uniform sameness into every variety of beauty.

The entrance room is one in which many hours could be passed, constantly discovering new beauties. Here are the photographic views, 2,500 in number, splendid specimens of the art. They are most conveniently arranged, selected from nearly every center of civilization, illustrating the scenery of many countries, and representing the noted men and women of the world. Scenes of opera are shown, and at one of the twelve tables illuminated views exhibit in a brilliant and fascinating manner interiors of churches, palaces, chambers of kings

and popes. While beholding, one seems in the very midst of curious and ancient magnificence, now threading the aisles of some dimly lighted cathedral, almost hearing some sweet anthem tremble and swell throughout the vast arch; again scanning the interior of a palace aglow in the light radiating from massive chandeliers of glittering glass. Fine paintings rise to the ceiling; one I particularly admired, "Star of the Evening," is exquisite in coloring and form. Pale stars dot the dark background, the pure, lovely face rises from a veil of misty white which is swept in swift passage by the winds of night. The pieces of statuary are about a dozen in number, and are arranged in a room hung with crimson plush. The most beautiful of the several Madonnas is a copy of Murillo's "The Conception." The face is most lovely; the robe, shaded from pale to dark blue, floats about the form, fleecy and fairy-like as a cloud. The face of "Rubens' Wife" is one sweet to dream of. "Voices of the Night" is zoologically correct. They are all there, to the lazy looking frog just ready to hop into the water. "The Hussies before Naumburg," vividly portrays a historic scene of the fifteenth century. When Procopius, the Hussite leader, halted his army before the strong-hold Naumburg, declaring his intention to burn it and all within, the people with forlorn hope sent their children to the stern warrior with the key to the citadel. Here the terrified little band, accompanied by the priest, kneel before him, wonder and terror in their faces, one of the number offering the key on a cushion. The stern mail-clad warriors stand severe in the shadow, while the leader's face shows relenting and kindly, as he reaches his hand for the key."

One of the most pleasing attractions to the lover of music is the splendid orchestra which renders in its sweet voices the choicest selections. Its various parts weigh eight tons. The cylinders are almost all the individual work of the artist himself. There are forty, each occupying eight minutes in its performance. It has but to be wound up and to be presented with new cylinders of music, to discourse delightful harmonies as long as one wills.

STRENGTH MINDED GIRL.

LESLIE, Nov. 21th.

A WORD TO MOTHERS.

Now that the district schools are generally open for the season, and the children in regular attendance, it is incumbent upon the mothers to see that the little people are suitably clothed for the long walks and the exposure to the weather which are usually a part of one's education in the country. Children are quite careless enough of themselves, without their mothers being negligent also. It seems almost a waste of words to remind a mother she should clothe her children warmly, yet when I see the scores of pupils who daily trip past to school, each warmly hooded and cloaked, but with legs bare but for the one thickness of hose covering them, I feel I must remind mothers who are more sensible than fashionable, and whose children have longer walks, that such protection is quite inadequate. There are more women suffering from the result of insufficient clothing, and proper protection, when gaining an education, than the doctors wot of. A little girl's dresses are quite too short to afford any protection to her lower limbs. Warm, thin flannel under-drawers should be worn, reaching to the ankles, and the stockings drawn over them above the knee and held in place by supporters. Some skins are so tender that flannel underwear produces an unpleasant irritation, and because of this mothers do not insist upon flannels. Better get thin cotton garments to wear next the skin, and wear the flannel over them.

Two skirts, the inner one a warm flannel one, should always be provided. There is no leather thick enough to keep the feet perfectly dry during a walk through the wet and mud, hence, over-shoes should be insisted upon, not sandals, but good high, but light rubbers, which protect the feet thoroughly.

A waterproof coat, or "gossamer," as they are usually styled, is a *fine qua non* to every person, big or little, who has any call to be out of doors on a rainy day. They are a "great institution." Cheap enough to be within the reach of all, they save enough in wear and tear of clothes to pay for themselves several times a year, not to mention the satisfaction of walking through water as Monsieur Chabert did through fire, unharmed. Especially are these gossamers essential to children attending school in the country, who, if they get feet and clothes damp or downright wet in the morning walk, must sit in the damp clothes for several hours.

The little girls in this city are like "black dominos" in rainy weather,

